NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1856.

the bind about all commerced

ing reference to wespons, as premature. It is due to Ges Laue to say that he has to day informed me that he derived the impression from my remarks in regard to weapons, &c , that I was not then satherized to fix upon terms for a hostile meeting, and that he so informed Col. Brooks. I informed him that Mr. Burlingame, acting under my advice, could not be seen in the District, but that I could be found at ing the subject matter of the correspondence. After few suggestions, in which we mutually concurred, as to the propriety of keeping the affair from the public, we separated—Gen. Lane saying if, after an interview with Col. Brooks, he (Col. B.) deemed any communi cation necessary in the premises, it would be handed to me on the pext day.

The foregoing statement as to what occurred be-tween Gen Lane and myself, has been examined by him, and admitted to be substantially correct,

At 12 o'cleck I reported the facts to Mr. Burlingame, and he immediately left the District in a private conveyance, accompanied by Mr James of Wisconsin. I was either at my lodgings or at my deak in the House during the whole of the next day, the 22d. No communication from the parties, verbal or written, was mad to me, and I was surprised at the dinner table of the hotel that day, when I heard a friend of Mr. Brooks publicly state the contents of the correspondence On the morning of the following day, the 23d, The Union newspaper contained the publication of Mr. Brooks embracing his note and the reply, with the statement of Gen. Lane appended, in which the place of meeting was declared abourd, and the insinuation made that his arrest was the result of the conduct of Mr. Burlingame's friends. It is not improper here to say that no ormation was given to me by Mr. Brooks or his friends of a design to publish the correspondence, nor that the place designated was objectionable to him except verbally by Gen. Lane in the interview men-

tioned, prior to his publication in *The Union*.

Up to the present hour, I have learned nothing fro n Mr. Brooks or his friends (outside of newspapers publicatione), except on the 24th inst., when, on inquiry of Gen. Lane, I was told that Col. Brooks would not be at Niagara Falls to-day, to meet the appointment sug-gested by Mr. Burlingame. I therefore took measures to have Mr. Burlingame return to his seat in the House-having previously published in The Union of pension of public opinion until Mr. Burlingame's return to Washington.

These are the material facts in the case so far as they are embraced within my knowledge, with the interviews conversations, writings, explanations, cards, &c., of the parties and their friends.

Prior to 7 o'clock of the 21st inst. I have had no

connection, direct or indirect. For the contents of the note of Mr. Burlingame in reply to that of Mr. Brooks, especially that portion designating a time and place "for a meeting" to "negotiate" &c., as well as for his bearing as a gentleman in every respect from that time to this, I am accountable. Mr. Brooks had requested a place to be named outside of this District, convenient to Mr. Burlingame. Not aware of any rule of courtesy which required me to consent the wishes of Col. Brooks or his friends on that point, it was settled without any conference with If this justifies complaint, the error is mine. It is proper to say that the suggestion "Clifton House on the Canada side of the Niagara Falls" as the place was presented by me to Mr. Burlingame. At first he disapproved of it, and added with some feeling, tdat if Mr. Brooks was anxious to meet him to "negotiate, &c.," he would, if necessary, go even to South Carolina. I insisted on the time and place I had named, saying to Mr. Burlingame that if I was to be his adviser, he must be governed by my counsel, and that "I would be "responsible for my decision." Mr. Burlingame then acquiesced, stating that if a communication was presented to me objecting to the time or place in his absence, I should chauge either or both at my discretion. I deem a knowledge of the facts on this point alike due to Mr. Bar ingame and myself in view of the unexpected publicity which Col. Brooks has given to the

matter through the press.

From the spirit of Col. Brooks's note I was induced to hope that no hostile action would result from the meeting which he invited. I believed that the retired place I had designated, being accessible by one day's travel in a cool, healthful, and magnificently-picturesque region, remote from the excitements of metro politan life, would be far more appropriate in the hot scason than any point in the region of the District of Columbia. But Mr. Brooks seems to set out with the assumption that his note was in spirit, if not in form, a hostile message, or in other words, a challenge. What right had I, in this view of the matter, to drive the challenged party outside of the District ! If the answer be to evade the laws of our country, then that answer admits the place to have been well chosen, because there is no State North or South, in which the laws do not prohibit such hostile meetings under heavy penalties. After assuming that the not was a challenge, he says that he could not reach the Falls of Niagara without running the gauntlet of mobs, assassins, prisons and penitentiaries, bailiffs and constables. It appears by the note of Gen. Line to him that he had informed Mr. Burlingame at the contact, that he had the right of selecting the place for the meeting, &c , and yet after it was chosen, he objected to it on the ground that it was "too far distant," and would subject Mr. Brooks "to so many hazards of arrest," and therefore advised him " to take no further notice of the matter." I will not stigmatize the people Southward as "mobs," "assassins," etc., but in behalf of the people between this point and Niagara Falls, I assert Col. Brooks would have been quite as secure North of Mason's and Dixon's Line as Mr. Burlingame would have been South of it. I know nothing of the rules of chivaly except what nature has taught me, nor have I studied, nor will I ever waste time in studying the matter of the Code Duello; but as my action in the premises seems to be rebuked, I leave the parties to show the "authorities" to justify their propositions. First, that the challenging party may, in his message make any restriction either as to the time or place of meeting. Second, that in selecting the place, the challenged party is circumscribed, geographically, by any precise latitude or longitude. Third, when the place is fixed by the party entitled to the selection, the challenger may retire from the field on his objections to distance, if within one day's travel, or from fear of "bailiffs and constables." Fourth, that under mutual agreement, not to give publicity, one party is author-

the knowledge or consent of the other. My complicity in this affair was induced solely by private friendship, and the hope that I might be in-strumental, in some humble way, in restoring amicable relations between the parties.

I pow dismiss the who e matter, as far as may be possible, from my mind forever, consoled by the re-election that whatever may have been my errors in the premises, no brother's blood has been shed or life sacrificed, by reason of any act of mine.

LEWIS D. CAMPEELL.

Weshington, D. C., July 25, 1836.

MR. BURLINGAME'S STATEMENT-A CARD. On the 21st day of June last I made a speech in the House of Representatives, which contained the follow

is g larguage.
[Mr. B. inserts from his speech, beginning with the words, "On the 22d of May, when the Senate and "House had," &c., and ending with the words "to express my deep abhorrence of the act."]

On the 1st day of July, ten days later, the Hon. T. S. Bececk of Virginia called to see me, and that may not do him injustice I give his own words, taken from a statement made for Mr. Brooks which statement he placed in my hands, informing me at the same time that Mr. Brooks had a copy:

"At the requ." to the Hon. P. 8. Brooks of South Carolina, I called such userday evening to see the Hon. Mr. Burtingame of his city. Having informed Mr. Burlingame that I had a va'e communication to make to him, and that I desired private interview for that purpose, we went, at his suggestion, to his own room, where we were entirely alone. I stated, in the first place, that I wished him to kn'ow that I had come merely to deriver a verbal massage to him, and to take back such reply as he might think proper to send by me, and that my connection with the matter would, in all events, enfthere. Having thus exp sined my own position in the matter, I then informed him that I was requested by my friend, Col. Brooks, to as 'V that he regarded certain language employed by him Mr. Burlingame), in his speech on the Brooks and Sunner affair, as injurious and offensive to him (Mr. Brooks). That being already under straigament for the assault on Mr. Sumner, lie had wished to get no further unnecessary notoriety for empty challenges and icle demonstrations of fight. He had, for this reason, forborne till now, through several days, to send him any message of a hostile character. But within the last few days he had heard from various sources that he (Mr. Burlingame) stood ready to answer, m any way and to any person aggrieved, for what he had said. Col. Brooks felt justified, therefore, in sending me to him to inquire distinctly whether he (Mr. Burlingame) would accept a call from him (Col. Brooks) to answer for the offense which he had given him."

The above discloses the purpose for which Mr. Bocock called. What follows is the extract from his

The above discloses the purpose for which Mr. Bo-cock called. What follows is the extract from his own account, published by Mr. Brooks, of what oc-

This statement was made for Mr. Brooks by his sejected friend long after the conversation of which it profeeses to give the substance. The presumption is that t contains all that could aid Mr. Brooks. However much it might be to my advantage to state the whole conversation as I understand it, still, inasmuch as it was private, at Mr. Bocock's own request, I refrain from doing so. I have kept what was said to me in the frankness of a free conversation quite away from the newspapers, and shall continue to do so. I confess that I was leased with the baring and conversation of Mr. Bocock. He appeared really desirons of preventing a hostile meeting, and I am sure that nothing but a strong desire to serve his friend could ever have induced him to place in his hands the above statement. When examined, the statement discloses what is to me a source of satisfaction. It appears from it that I did not seek a difficulty with any one; that I felt that no man, not even Mr. Brooks, had cause of complaint against me; that I would not admit myself a violator of the rules of personal or parliamentary propriety, as I should have done had I stated to him that I intended to insult Mr. Brooks or anybody else on the floor of the House; retracted none of my language, and was ready to give retracted none of my language, and was ready to give him satisfaction. I may well rest myself on this statement, leaving a generous public to view it in the light in which it was made. It will be remembered by Mr. Bocock that I expressly refused, in our subsequent in terviews, to permit the word "honor, ' with respect to Mr. Brooks, to be placed in the statement written to

my friends, and that because of such refusal he thought Mr. Brooks would deem it unsatisfactory. Mr. Brocks, I think, on a close examination of hi friend's statement, will fail to find those "apologies" which he says are there indicated. Would it not have been wise in Mr Brooks, and more in accordance with the Code, of which we hear so much, had he sent a note to me in the first place, instead of resorting to an irregular way to obtain my views? My answer, it seems, was satisfactory, and he was "impressed with the belief that" I "was an elevated gentleman"! On his own showing, the affair was closed, and I may say without doing injustice to Mr. Bocock, that a re quest was made that I should keep the transaction

Nearly two weeks after this, Mr. Bocock, as Mr. Brocks states, came to me with the singular request that I would permit a statement of the conversation we had together, to be placed in the hands of Mr Brooks. I am confident it was a request which could net have been willingly made by Mr. Bocock. It is not necessary to disclose the reasons given for this remarkable proceeding. I looked at his statement, and when I had read the first part, I thought it did me justice, but when I had read the paper more carefully, I saw that whatever may have been Mr. Bocock's in tentions it would do me injury, and I refused to give

my consent to it.

Thus things remained until the following day, when Mr. Bocock addressed me a letter, from which, it not being private, I extract the following having reference to my refusal to indorse the statement in a previous interview: "The real point of the matter is that you "did not intend to reflect on Mr. Brooks personally. After suggesting a number of ways by which this could be stated he writes: "It may be done by your "to reflect on Mr. Brooks personally." Again, "I am "sure you ought not to object to the latter course." These few words disclose the desire of Mr. Brooks, through persuasion to get something which might sat-isfy his friends for neglecting me in his liberal calls on gentlemen for personal satisfaction. I did not reply to the letter in writing, but stated to Mr. Bocock that as the matter seemed complicated, it might be bet ter for both of us to hold our future conversa tions in the presence of others. I consulted the Hon, George Ashmun and Mr. Speaker Banks. stated to them, as nearly as I can remember, that I observed in my speech the rules of personal and parli-amentary decorum—that I could not qualify or retract any portion of it, and that I held myself responsible to any gentleman aggrieved by it. To avoid misunduce my views to writing, which he did, approving the position taken by me, as also did Mr. Banks. Mr. Bocck said Mr. Brooks would not deem my position satisfactory, as it yielded nothing. Another interview was had when I adhered to the former form, substan tially, as drawn by Mr. Ashmun, which was copied by Mr. Banks. When the friends of Mr. Brooks left, it was not known whether it would be satisfactory or not. understood Mr. Bocock to say that he thought it would not be. I must say I was surprised when I saw the memorandum the next day in the Uaion, not having received notice that it was satisfactory and appended to the speech of Mr. Brooks in such a way as to give the impression that it was extorted and not persuaded from me. That it was liable to misconstruction I soon ascertained. Still I think I should have left it as it was had I not not heard, on what I deemed good authority, that Mr. Brooks and some of his immediate friends were claiming that I had yielded to his menace, that he had "backed down" the North, and conquered Massachusetts. Knowing in my sou that such was a gross perversion of what I meant by my statement, I determined at once to make myself understood. Accordingly I published the card of the

22d of July. On the same day I received a note from Mr. Brooks, from the hands of Gen. Lane. From this point the history of my connection with the transaction is most clearly and truly stated by my esteemed and gallant friend, the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell. His statement

append hereto.

Of the conduct of Mr. Brooks in this affair I can scarcely trust myself to write. I owe it to truth to say that, from what I had heard and seen of him prior to his assault on Mr. Sumner, I had formed a high opinion of him, and that act, which I have properly etigmatized, I did think must have been abhorrent t his better nature. In remembrance of my opinion of him, and feeling that through his conduct I could still detect traces of a gallantry which some day might cause him to condema, as heartily as others do, his assault on Mr. Sumner, I had a larger charity for him. than did most of my friends. Indeed I have been blamed for intimating the opinion that in spite of that net, he was yet a brave man, even as late as my conversation with Gen. Lane. When he stated that Mr. Brooks desired a speedy meeting, I felt a glow of admiration for him as a I felt a glow of admiration for him as a gallant forman; but I was wrong. The expressions of kindness for him, in which, following a proclivity of my heart, I had indulged were entirely misplaced. Out of regard for his feelings, inasmuch as he was so tender of mine, I will abstain from any further expression of my opinion, but leave men of honer to

determine his position to view of his own conduct. In response to his numerous insinuations, let him take my reasons. Why did be linger in the district where he was exposed to arrest? The istimation that my friends arrested him is unworthy even of him. I do not know the man who did it. The dearest friends I had could get no clufrom me of the affair. I thought Mr. Brooks was it earnest, and prepared to meet him sternly and without fail. If he was afraid to go to Canada, the nearest neutral ground, why did he not name sour other place? Was I not equally with himself experted to the hazard of a foreign jurisdiction? He could have reached the place of meeting in a few hours, keeping most of the way in the States of Pennsylvania and Mai yland; but this he deemed "the enemy's country." Where is a friend's country for me? It is here, when my com vades are smitten down without warning. Here, where to make the defense of Free Speech effectual, I, against my early teachings, and the deep seated sentiments of my people, have been driven, that I might secure a little fair play, and an approach to an equal chance, to go to the field even with Mr. Breoks. think Mr. Brooks should not have besed so memy an ticipations of danger to himself, on the possibility of my falling. I have not heard that stybody who had fair play ever fell before that arm whose single blow in the House its owner thought would have brought on a revolution. It would have been happy circumstance for me had I shown half as muc regard for my reputation as our "gallant" friend did for his life. Then my name would not have been linked with one whose advoitness in getting out of difficulty is only equaled by his shrewdness in secur ing from an unsuspecting man what he tried to construe into an indersement of his courage. I can izdorse it no longer, and now give him full notice. It is kind of Mr. Brooks to hand me over to the reputation of men, and then to propose to admit me to the p of a gentleman, provided I would challenge his seems to have forgotten how in his card he had just stated it was said of me that I would not send although I would accept a challenge. If I cannot bereafter praise the gentleman's courage, I can commend his prudence. This is revealed to us in the fact that, without seeking another place of meeting, he rushe into print in such a way as to make me forget my tri umph in the shame I feel at the conduct of my antago nist. As if suspecting that I might change the place he closes the door against it by stating that he should have no farther demands upon me. I now dismiss as far as I can, the ex meraber from South Carolina from my mind. Self respect requires me to say that I can never again recognize save to do him a kindness, if it should be in my power, Preston S. Brooks. I hand him over to that publis North and South, which is ever scornful of the boast much and perform little. And now, I hereby submit myself to the public whose convictions I feat I have invaded. I pray them to remember that forgiveness is a higher quality than justice.

I cast myself on their generous hearts which are always tender, and always loving. Let them not forget when passing on my conduct, the sneers I have seen and the taunts I have heard. How the old State we all love has been insulted, and her cherished Senator stricken down, and how he yet lingers in almost helpless illness. As you of my own State remember thes things, you will not entirely blame me if, in moment of indignation, I was willing to stand up at the hazard of my life; and what is learer than life-for the insulted honor of those who have always been kind to me I am no duelist. I seek no man's life. I have but acted in the spirit of the speech I made, when I said that if pushed too leng and too far there were men from the Old Bay State who would defend her honor and the freedom of speech in whatever field they might be assaulted. My course became to me a defense of Liberty against Slavery, and a struggle for freedom of speech against freedom of the bludgeon; and the only way which seemed to be left was here, by which we could defend A. BURLINGAME. ourselves.

Washington, July 28, 1856. RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND DEATH.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 26, 1856.

J. H. Done, General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, in stepping on the train at the Hyde Park station to-day, slipped and fell under the wheels of one of the cars, when the train passed over both of his legs. He died last night from the effect of his in-

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSIO

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 26, 1856.
The House is engaged in the consideration of pro-

FROM WASHINGTON. FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 26, 1856.

Much indignation and excitement exists among the Irish portion of the population here at the acquittal of Mr. Herbert, who left Washington early this moraing. His two trials cost the Government \$1 800.

Ex-Mayor Lenox has been arrested, and held to bail not to fight a duel with Mr. Ratcliffe.

Several other personal difficulties growing out of the Herbert affair remain unsettled.

FROM MEXICO. NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, July 26, 1856.
We have Vera Cruz dates to the 22d inst. A conspiracy had been detected at Puebla to restore Santa Anna. Many priests were implicated.

FAILURE OF THE NEW ORLEANS MAIL-RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, July 27, 1856.
The Southern m ail, to day, brings nothing from any

point south of Savannah.
On Friday last, a train of six cars, on the Weldon and Wilmington (N. C.) Railroad, were thrown from the track and turned bottom up. A number of passengers were more or less injured, but none fatally.

MISSOURI POLITICS. Mashington, July 27, 1856.
A private dispatch says that Col. Beaton has abandoned Lis engagements in Northern and Northwestern Missouri, and hastened to St. Louis to electioneer fee Mr. Blair, for Congress.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE. The Utica Daily Gazette (Democratic), and the printing establishment connected therewith, were yesterday sold to the friends of Mr. Fillmore. It is understood that the price paid was about \$12,000. Sharles I. Radford, esq., is to be the editor.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK LIQUOR LAW. St. Jens, N. B., Saturday, July 25, 1856.

The Governor has assented to the repeal of the Prodibitory Liquor Law. The House has been parogued.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON. Boston, Saturday, July 26, 1856.
The following have been the imports of foreign goods here during the past week:
Dry Goods. 256.699, Moiasses. 274.84
Bugar. 22.482 Other articles. 180,127
Indige. 29.255
Watches. 23,266 Total 8655,224

Senator Hamlin of Maine accepts the Republican nomination for Governor of Maine, and will resign his seat in the Senate if the People decide against him.

Most Melancholy Occurrence.—The Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser of the 23d inst. says: "It grieves me to the heart to have to record a most melancholy occurrence, which took place in our village on Monday night last. We slinds with the death of Mr. J. Henry Christian, who was shot in a sudden affray, by Mr. George D. Tilman, and expired very soon afterward. "Lee verdict of the Jury of inquest was that the deec ased came to his death by she discharge of a pistol in the hauds of G. P. Tillman. We horbear all comment. The affair, we present, will undergo juscia', investigation. For the present, however, Tillman has left, and is not yet arrested."

A man named Philip Segsiat was murdered in Cleve land, or. Wednesday night, by being stabbed in an affray with a German named Henry Warblestein, who confesses to the deed. The murdered man leaves a wife and four children. Whisky was the chief actor

EXPLOSION On the Steamer Empire State. SIX PERSONS KILLED.

SIXTEEN WOUNDED.

List of the Dend and Injured.

MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS.

Another of those fearful casualties resulting in the sholesale maining, muti'atton and destruction of brman life, occurred on board the steam boat Empire State, of the Fall River and Boaton line, last Saturday night. For the particulars of this shocking affair we are indebted to Mr. Wm. W. Harding, one of the proprietors of The Pennsylvania Inquirer, who was a passenger on board, but fortunately escaped injury. The Empire State left Fall River for New York at 74 o'clock, Saturday evening, with 225 pa wengers She arrived at Newpord at 84 o'clock, and 1'eft again in a quarter of an hour. Everything appears to have gene on as usual up to near 10 o'clock that might, save that it is said the boat was running at a very requid speed, and it is further asserted that the smoke star 't was red hot for some time previous to the explosion At a quarter before 10 o'rlock, when most of t he passengers had retired for the night, a terrific ex plosion occurred, shaking the boat to her senter, and a read ing consternation and dismay among the power gers.
The shock of the explosion had scarcely subsides' be fore a dense volume of steam filled every part of the vessel. The alarmemong the passengers may be her ter canceived than described. Most of them having retired for the night; seized their life-preservers and rushed into the salocus in their night clothes. In few seconds the saloons were filled with redense body of steem, and the frantic passengers rushed wildly to and fro through the sufficating varier, seeking to re toh the open air. As it was impossible to see the way thither, they had to feel it out, stumbling against each other and over sofas and chairs at every step. Sappos irg, from the steam and smoke, that the boat was on five, and snable from the darkness to see the true condition of things, for some time the passengers continued to blindly rush from one part of the best to the other, giving vent to their fears in loud shouts and screams. and imprecations, that rendered the general confusion more appaling. Then came, loud above all the dinthe agenizing shricks and groans of the wounded; to swell the horrors of the occasion.

Capt. Brayton promptly caused the engine to be stopped, and then dropped anchor and proceeded to investigate the extent of the disaster. Upon examination it was found that the steam-chest around the stan board smokestack had exploded about on a level with the upper deck, forcing the steam all through the book with terrific force. Wherever the scalding vapor touched it blistered, and as the result of the casualty, it was found that a large number of people were scalded with more or less severity. Out of those, six have died, and sixteen others are suffering untold tortures, many of them being doubtless injured past recovery.

The distressing eries of the wounded soon recalled these who had escaped injury from their temporary forgetfulness, and everybody set to work with a will to do what he could to alleviate the sufferings of the it jured and dying. Many of the passengers, however, could not evercome their fears enough to lay aside their life-preservers before they had got back to the wharf at Fall River.

With all tenderness and dispatch the wounded were picked up and token to the saloon, and although no medical men was on board to advise, they did what they could to ease their sufferings. Oil, flour and cotton were applied to scalded parts, and other mean of relief were resorted to. It is feared that a large propertion of those who are scalded will die, as many of them have inhaled the burning steam. The wounded presented a terrible spectacle. Every spot upon which the steam had struck was scalded so se verely that the skin peeled off at the touch.

As soon after the accident as practicable the boat was put about for Fall River, to land the injured for medical treatment. The following may be relied upon as a correct list of the killed and wounded:

KILLED. WILLIAM MAGEE, single, American, aged 21. Had been fireman on the boat for about two months. His body was not found, and is consequently supposed to

FREDERICK BOARDMAN, bar-tender in Dey street, New-York, aged 18, single. He lingered in great agony until the boat reached Fall River, when he died. He had inhaled the steam, and was much scalded

PHILLIP BALL, single, sged 21. He was a carpente who had been working at Newport. His residence was at No. 216 Fifth street, New-York. His head, breast and arms were much scalded, and he died shortly before reaching Fall River.

HIRAM PEACHER, single, aged 23, fireman on the boat. He stood by the side of the pipe that burst; his whole body was much scalded; his legs were breken, and he suffered excruciating agonies, which were terminated by death on reaching Fall River. EZRA WILLIAMS, third engineer of the boat, ma ried, and leaves a wife and one child. He was scalded

on the head and breast, and injured internally.

Jоня Sміти, colored, a sailor from New-York, aged
40. His arms, breast and head, were very much in jured. He died on Sunday morning.

INJURED JOHN C. BEACH, lawyer, No. 136 West Fourteenth street, New York; married, Mr. Beach was standing within fifteen feet of the boder on the lower deck at the time of the explosion. His face and head are very

much injured, but he may recover.

Mosks Benner, from near Hatfield, Ra., 23 years of age, sailer; was returning after a two-years' veyage, to visit his parents. His hands, head and breast were Jons WELCH, aged 30, a miner of Historville, Pa

has a wife and three children. This face, breast and head were scalded; and he was internally it jured, so that he is not expected to recover.

W. M Hoszy, from the same place, 30 years of age,

was injured on the face, hands, and internally. There w. B. READ of Sad. Boston, about 35 years of age-

injured internally, and likely to die.

C. KLEIN, a German carpenter, of No. 452 Fifth street, New York. Head and back much scalded.

Joseph Doseman, coach-driver, aged 36, rasides at No. 95 Eleventh street New-York, and has a mife and John Witz, aged 16, plastorer, slightly wounded; lived in Brocklyn, and was coming on with his mother to attend the funeral of his boother who was killed by

the falling of a scaffold on Friday last, in the Uni versalist Church, Brooklyn.

HENRY KETCHUM, aged 40, foreman of the Hall
River Iron Co.'s boiler shop; married and has two chil den. Sesided internally and will doubtless die, THOMAS NIXON of Taunton, Mass., aged 3, wife and

niured. Recovery doubtful. MATTHEW ARES of Marshfield, Mass, aged 28, mar sied and has three children. Externally injured, but nay recover.

Justin Richards aged 23, single, sailer, of Banger Me. His father is in the lumber business at No. 51 Water street, New York. He will recover.

THOMAS FARREL, aged 17, bartender, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Face and breast injured. Will recover.

Timothy McNamey, deck hand, aged 19, single;
has been in this country six months. Will recover.

MICHAEL DALY, keeps a seamen's boarding hor at No. 370 Water street, New-York. Arms, face ar neck are much injured, but he will recover.

JOHN SALTUS, head saloon waiter of host (pol'ored).

Much scalded, and as the State of wine left Fall

Sunday, when Capt. Borden, one of the proprietors, came on board and endeavored to pacify the paster gers, and he assured them that no pains or experse should be spared to repair as far as possible the injury which had been done. The following physicians of Fall River were proposity is attendance: Drs. Hooper, Davis, Lained, and Dwelley. Capt. Borden's family also came down, together with many of the citizens of Fall River, who kindly took the wounded into their houses, and ministered to their necesseitis.

The State of Maine steamer was fired up, and most of the uninjured passengers, together with the freight, were sent on to New York, where they arrived soon after 6 o'olock last evening, having got extirely out of

drinking water on the way.

Mr. Brockway, the Engineer of the Empire State, says the boilers of the boat are one year old, and were built at the Morgan Iron Works. They are a combination of flue and tubular boilers, and have been aub ected to bydraulic pressure, as a test, and certified as sefe, this year, by the Massachusetts faspector, 'm-&r a pressure of 37 lbs. At the time of the accide at there were only 31 lbs. on. Mr. Brockway himself, although mainjured, was within thirty feet of the boiler and had a very narrow escape with his life. When the accident occurred the night was clear and calm, and the rea almost meticaless.

This boat seems to have been very unfortimate. Once she was burned to the water's edge; about a year ago her piston flew up, knocking out the cylinder read and scalding a number of persons, some fatally others very seriously; only the other day she streek on the rocks in Hell Gate, and was forced to go into dry dock and repair, and now comes this disaster to cap the climax.

When the excitement had measurably subsided, the pass engers held a meeting on board. We append the ollowing report:

MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS,

A raceting of those who had been on board of the
Empire State on the evening of the 28th inst, was held
on board of the State of Maine on the 38th isst. Willism C. Ressel was appointed Chairman, and Victor
Le Gal was appointed Secretary.

E. F. Rodges of Baston presented the following report of a Committee to inquire into the facts:

The Committee, instructed by the passengers of the Empir State to inquire concerning and report upon its maindahol casualty that eccurred last might, have performed the dusty com-mitted to the m'es far as the effectuementace under weight her are placed will permit, and beg leaverto repost the following

mitted to the mean and a first the forcementares under weigh they are placed will permit, and beginning the force of the passengers:

The steamer Empire State 18ft Fall River for New York about 76 o'clock last or-sining (July 20) with about 225 passengers. She arrived at New port at 35, and after remaining there fifteen minutes preaceded spon her voyage. When opposite the Paint Judi's proving light, and be for turning the point, at 1 before I le o'slock, the staze chimney on the starbeard side beaut with a frightful concussion, wounding 22 persons of the passengers and crew. At 6 this meaning for of this number had drough their did not easier to enable them to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and trawfilling to empress consure when it is not due, they do not feel warranted it of offering an expition concerning it upon the owicence before the m. They can only state that it has been proved to them by it be testimany of many observers, that the Newyort. That during the strength of the stren

mittee.
hem impel them to the conviction that demands that the matter should be in wittee of the law in a manner worthy of hoter and the solemnity of the visitation at that the Coroner's Jury to be impen

party for those wanged u skill and the party for those who escaped u skill a life in the party for t

E. F. H. USICES, Boston.
WILLIAM B. CLERKE, New York.

6. P. PARKER, New York.
WILLIAM W. HARDING, Philadelphia.
J. W. MAY, Reabury, Mass.
July 27, 1856. Committee on behalf of the passengers.
The report was unanimously adopted, and was ordered to be published in New-York, Boston, Brovidence, Newport and Fall River.
William B. Ackley offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That we feel called upon to express sust high some of the conduct of the stewardes. Lorents Shall ago into the recare of the wounded, entitle her to the tanks of all who sympathize with them.

The meeting then adjourned and the individuals present contributed a sum for the purchase of a suitable memento of their approbation of the conduct of the stewarders.

WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, Chairman.

the stewarders.

WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, Chairman.

Victor Segal, Secretary. As an illustration of the confusion which I reigned on board, we will narrate one of the incidencie: A lady was asleep in her stateroom, and her little loop was be-low in the ladies cabin with the servant. She was in the utmest alarm for his safety, but so weak from ex-citement that she could not go to look for the child. The pilot went below and found the little fellow uninjured, but so blackened and begrimed by coal dust and dirt that his mother could not recognize him as her child, and it was only after considerable persuasion, and the little one himself had begun to sery, that she realized that he was safe. Hertransport sat his safety

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From Our Ship-News Reporter.

may be imagined.

The etsamer Empire State, Capt Br syton, left Fall River at 7 o'clock lest evening, 26th, for New-York, with about 150 passengers, and who a near Point Judith the starboard beiler burst inside, making little or no noise, sending the steam down t brough the grate bars to the blow-bax, which burst, when the steam traped to the deck. A portion of the deck passengers and crew who were standing thear were more or less injured by inhaling the steam; six of whem subsequently died.

Capt. B. immediately anchored the boat and go

steam on the other boiler, after which he got und way and put back to Fall River, where he transferred the passengers to the State of Mr. ine. We can gain no further particulars in regard to the injured. The boiler was but one year old, and had been it spected but two months provious; they were or avying at the tirse four inches less steam than usual. We can gather but two names of the dead—Ezra Wallaw s, Third Ergineer, and Mr. Actchun, boiler makes. Upon the sturn of the Empire State to Fall River, p hysicians were inmediately procured. Mr. Border , one of the principal men of the place, with sthe s, their wives daughters, upon hearing of the disaster hurried to the seems, and rendered such as istance as was in their power; the injured were wall cared for. The State of Maine arrived here last awe ning at 6 cclock.

[By Talm graph.] SERIOUS ACCIDENT W) A SOUND STEAMER. Huster s, Sunday, July 27, 1856. The steamer Empire Sw ate from Fall River, for New

York, exploded her stee m-pipe last night, about 10 o'clock, when off flow t Judith. One fireman was killed, and another is w ported missing. The third engiseer and fifteen duck passengers and deck-hands were scalded, some of ther a it is said seriously. The Empire State put back to Fall River, where her passengers were transferre d to the State of Maine, which left for New-York abor at 6 this morning.

VARSTOVERLY, THE CONDUCTOR -From the evidence before the Coroner's Jury, it appears that it was not this man v ho was in fault on the Northern Pennsylvania ros d, and therefore our remarks did him injustice when we intimated that the accident probably occurred from his disobedience of instructions, as the first seco unts of the slaughter represented, and that he had be en driven in consequence to commit suicide. We e zonerste his memory from the charge of having disc ocyed instructions and thus causing the disaster, br t still think be went forward recklessly, and the ais self-destruction was an insane act, and his de ath victim, and should be so counted, making up to se number of 67 slain Vacstoveren being found ionor at leaves a fearful responsibility upon they who gave him his "instructions."

KANSAS.

A citizen of New-York, who has just returned from Kansas, gives us some interesting details of the present utter prostration of the Free State people in all the Eastern or populous portion of the Territor. While no Free-State man can pass up the Missour. River and enter Kansas without peril to his life-in fact, cannot, if known to be Free-Plate, enter Kansas through Missouri at allthe Pro-Slavery party are pouring in all they can influence, under the expectation that Toombs and Douglas's bill will be crowded through the House, and that they will soon have a legal opportunity to make Kansas a Slave State, by fair or foul mesons. The following exhortation is placarded throughout Western Missouri:

KANSAS TO BE BALL A STATE

MISSOURIANS, DO YOUN BUTY!!

It may be regarded as certain that the bill to organize a State Constitution in Kanuas will, if it has not already, become a law; it has passed die Senate, sud will pass the Honse!

By this bill all who are residentif of Rainans on the lat of August will be suitiled to vote at the election on the let Monday in November, when the destiny of Kaneas will be fixed forever!

Every Abolitionist that can be lated will be there.

Will Missourians be there to meet the volume the residence of the right to vote—and you will thus secure to all honest men the right to into in Kaneas or Missouri! MISSOURIANS, DO YOUR BUTY!

miscouri!

If Abolitionists from spite, without my personal interest at stake, can come from Boston, while no Missourisms, who have their all at stake, he willing to change their neighborhood, for this is all yau do in moving to Kansas! Who will beentate!

You have the right to go—it is your drivy to go—your interests prompt you to go—your ve y mecessity compels you to go!

Go them at once—be there as mettlers—b—there to be enrolled—be there to vote, and thus save your-teives and your country!

we are glad to see all scound us preparing to move! Knowing that the day for the final strug-gle has come, they do not hold back. Let others do their duty and we are saved!

-While the "Southern Brigade" is overhaufing every upward-going steambeat and torcing back all whom they call "Abolitionists"—t hat is, all who are in favor of making Kansara Face Stateand Southern bullies, armed to the teeth, in squade are patrolling all the Eastern part of the l'erritory, overhauling, abusing plundering and (if a existed) murdering, the Pree-State men creep about taarmed and spirit-broken, and are leaving the Territory by scores. They have appealed to Gena Persifer F. Smith, and he tells them he can grants no escorts; that he cannot genrantee them safety; and, if they unite to protect themselves, he shall be obliged, by his orders, to disarm and dispersethem. Their condition is much altered for the-worse since he superseded Summer as commandant in Kansas.

-Meantime, the Pro-Slavery party carry everything with a high hand, and are making the most of their advantage. Confident that Buchanan will be chosen President, they consider Manuse as good as secured to Slavery, if they can only keep up their efforts for a few months longer. The following circular from the Georgia portion of Buford's brigade will show how they expect to be sustained.

A meeting of the emigrants from Georgia, held our the let of July, near Kansas City, Missouri, was on ganized by electing Capt. John Couch President, and Capt. John J. Grant Vice President; A. S. Ham thou was requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by Capt. Cook, the following presumble and resolutions were read and unanum only GEORGIA COLONIZATION MEETIN

meeting being expleined by Capl. Cook, the follo preamble and resolutions were read and unanum adopted:

Harrers, it is deemed necessary and highly impertant colony of Georgians should be planted in the Territory a sea; and reherens, there are many patriotheone of Georgians about the planted in the Territory a many patriotheone of Georgians about the planted of their means, and with unfining sarrey in behad of Southers a ghis, and row it appalle of rendering first defence to the institute whose interests they have pasceably attempted to the last whose interests they have pasceably attempted to the sales as a boomable peace could be maintained, and gallantly, and meritoriously focked to the standard rights a han they were threatened with leaturedies by and un tannly conduct of the fanatics of the Samples avoved. Intentions are to drive from the Territory avoved, intentions are to drive from the Territory way of foreignes, do organize ourselves into a Color the samples of the consideration of the above read (Southern rights, institutions and interests in the an exception). The transfer of the color of Kaness Territory, and, fauthermore, the regarding of Kaness Territory, and, fauthermore, the regarding the fauther of the color of the c

than rights, institutions and interests in the second of 2. That we have done all that, our pithat, though our persons are worn and fatigues to discharge our day as Southeemers; and, we will still be able to meintain the supremarkations in the Terrison.

configure that our appeal will be heard and her ded by all true Georgians.

Randard, 4th, That we have chosen Gapt.
Missauri, and Capt. B. Jones of Georgia, to a means the State and receive all contributions that Georgians we have entered to make; and further, that Capt. McOne has the confidence of all who know him, he awarm-beauted scales of mer, and has hospitably received and liberally sided, to the state of his means, all Southern men who have emigrated in the Territory; and that we comment raispect.

Institution of Sharery, and though Georgian is brother the lastitution of Sharery, and though Georgian as brothers in this struggle, and feel saured that they will continue to merit the distinguished position which, ling he we heretofore occupied as leaving defenders of Southern, rights, by giving us that aid which is necessary to success.

10H N COUCE, President.

JOH N COUCA, President. A. S. Hamilaton, Secretary.
Vigilant Commistee.—C. Valb. Dew ree, R. R. Baber, Jesse
Rolmes, Win, Carnhers, Dr. J. E. Lagas.
On motion, the meeting adjournment.
Near Kanasa City, Mo., July 1, 1956.
—Things look dark in Kansas just now, but her

day will yet dawn. The People of the Free States

will not desert her. THE CRUSADE AGAINST BREEDOM IN

KANSAR

Owing to the striat surveillance to which letters passing through the Border-Russian territory are subjected, it was deer, all divisable by the writer of the forestein it until an opportunity presented to send it by prients hands. Hence its arrival at this late day. }

Comespondence of The N. Y. Tribiana LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Flaturday, June 21, 1856.

There lie at this momen', toon my parlor table some four of those ornaments recently downed by as many pairs of Free-State men, who bail to-night from the Teumseh Jall, having been kept in bonds some three or

pairs of Free State men, who hall to night from the Tecumsch Jall, having been kept in bends some three or four weeks, to learn the astenishing; fact that Donaldson & Co. have nothing against roost of them! Two of their party, having been met also to fthem! Two of their party, having been met also the Topeks Legislature, are detained for high treasen! and will be brought to the Lecompton. camp, where their fellow-conspirators (our Governor, Scarctary of State, pro tem, Editor, &c., are assaining—the consequences of their crime (!!)

At the teatable in the next morasits a man who carries a ball between her lungs and his rine, left there by "Law and Order" wen; and he has just been to Lecompton to get his murdeness—for they thought they were killing hims—arest A. Not that he expects justice, but he will be yet og a it before taking vengeance into his owns, hands. Some ten or twelve days ago he left his house to go for a load of provisions, was attacked by a party of the sound that to be their number to dispatch him. When he found that to be their number to dispatch him. When he found that to be their game, with a fair cle ance. They replied, "You are not afraid to de, than "He answered, "No," and as he saw a gun present od, he turned a little and received the ball down with the but of the gun, while the other two put spurn to their horses and galloped off, not carrieg to wince a what could be done without tacir aid, or per hape seager to be dividing the spoils. Seeing that he had be a substant form, and succeeded in wresting it from the buttal band of its owner, who fled; and he crawled away into the tall grass. He was two days is walking to Dr. Still's, some ten miles, being unable to walk far et once, owing to his wounds. He at enofood from Tuesday menning, when he left home, till Saiurday noning at Dr. Still's.

When I had given him his first cup of ites, and listened to such p-stienlars as had not been a bearsed its treb fore, I passed it to the next room to look more leisurely at the shackles there, whose di